

THE REBEL INVASION.
Reported Return of the Rebels.
MARCHING ON CHAMBERSBURG IN FORCE.
at They Did While in Chambersburg.

Our Forces Shell Them Out Again.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18, 1863.
Gen. Lee is believed to be still in Virginia with the main body of his army. It is stated that all but 200 of the 2,000 men who were missing from Gen. Milroy's command when it reached Harper's Ferry have come within our lines safe and sound.

The Rebels Returning to Chambersburg in Force—New-York Regiments at Chambersburg—No Large Force of Rebels Yet Moving in the Cumberland Valley.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
HARRISBURG, Thursday, June 18-4 p. m.

A dispatch from Chambersburg reports the enemy marching in force. The operator was preparing to leave.
Three New-York regiments have reported at Chambersburg. Preparations are made to receive them to-night.

The drafted men and nine-month volunteers of this State are volunteering for six months.
There is no trustworthy news regarding the movements of the enemy. No large force has yet approached the Cumberland Valley.

Rebels Reported Returning to Chambersburg, Penn.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18-6 p. m.

A dispatch to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Harrisburg, 4 o'clock, p. m., says:
"The Rebels are reported to be returning to Chambersburg from Hagerstown."

No Rebels in Pennsylvania—Chambersburg Drug Stores Cleaned Out by the Rebels—Several Farmers Taken Off by Rebels.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

It is believed that there are no Rebel troops in this State now.
The Rebel cavalry, under Gen. Jenkins, was at Hagerstown last night.

There is no evidence of any infantry force having been with him.
White at Chambersburg the Rebels cleaned out all the drug stores in the place, paying for the drugs in Confederate scrip.

On leaving Chambersburg the Rebels took with them a number of the most prominent farmers in that section of the Valley.

The Evacuation of Chambersburg.
SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

A gentleman direct from Chambersburg reports that the Rebels left that place this afternoon, having set fire to the warehouse of Oaks and Linn.

The fire was afterward subdued by the citizens.
It is supposed the Rebels retreated toward Hagerstown.

Eight Thousand Rebels Advancing on Hancock, Md.—Flight of 1,000 of Milroy's Forces.
McKENNETHSBURG, Pa., Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Stragglers from the late flight bring information up to five o'clock yesterday evening from below.

They report that 8,000 Rebels have crossed the river at Williamsport, and are marching on Hancock, at which point sixteen hundred of Milroy's routed forces had been collected.

These men being in a state of utter demoralization, without officers or organization, fled at the reported advance of the Rebels, and are now scattered through all parts of the country.

Rebel Cavalry Bound to Pittsburgh—Lee's Forces Recaptured from the Blackwater.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The Inquirer has the following special dispatch from Washington:

A letter from one of Gen. Ewell's aids, found in the captured Rebel mail, says that Rebel cavalry are en route to Pittsburgh from Suffolk.

The letter also says that there were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of the Blackwater on Saturday, and that two of them would leave the same day to join Lee's forces.

There were no rumors of any fighting by Gen. Hooker yesterday.

The following dispatch is from the Merchants' Exchange and News-Room, No. 50 and 52 Pine-street:

Statement of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels—Our Forces Retire to the Maryland Heights—The Rebels Shelled from the Heights and Evacuate the Ferry—Gen. Tyler Recrosses and Again Takes Possession.

From the Evening Edition of The Baltimore Clipper, June 17.
A learn from the headquarters of Gen. Lee, that information has been received from Gen. Tyler, that the Rebel forces invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th inst., and made an attack, after repulsing Gen. Tyler's forces.

New-York Tribune.
VOL. XXIII. No. 6,929.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

Jackson's old division, under Ewell, is reported to be at Hagerstown.
Information was received by the authorities late to-night that the Rebels had been at Chambersburg for some time, and that they were preparing to march on to the Potomac.

Movements of the Rebels—Organizing Troops—Work on the Rife-Pits and Fortifications.
HARRISBURG, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

It is stated that a body of Rebels have gone from Chambersburg, Md., to Romney, Va.

The authorities are busy in organizing the troops who continue to arrive in large numbers.

The work on the rifle-pits and fortifications on the other side of the Susquehanna is still going on. There is much activity there, and at Camp Curtin, and everywhere else in and about the city.

New-Jersey and the War.
TRENTON, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

Company A, National Guard, and a company of mechanics from the Trenton Arms Company's shops, left to-day for Harrisburg. Gov. Parker still continues to receive letters of companies from all parts of the State.

The 22d regiment, nine months' men, are expected here every day. The 27th regiment, nine months' men, on their way home from Cincinnati, have volunteered to proceed to Harrisburg to meet the Rebels.

Arrival of the Seventh Regiment at Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

The 7th Regiment arrived at 1 o'clock, and have just reported at Gen. Schenck's headquarters in Monument Square.

A Contradiction from Gen. Cameron.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 18-3 p. m.

The following dispatch was sent to Gen. Cameron by a gentleman of this city yesterday:

"It is reported that you are taking the command of the State troops from Gen. Church, and giving it to either Gen. Franklin or Gen. McClellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?"

The following answer was received:

"Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition."

The Occupation of Hagerstown—Advance in Pennsylvania—A Skirmish near Chambersburg—Important from the Potomac—A Large Confederate Force near Chambersburg, Md.—A Battle Imminent.

From The Evening Edition of The Baltimore Clipper, June 18.
The main body of the Rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederates are now set at rest by the following subjoined facts, derived from gentlemen arriving last evening, both from Hagerstown, via Frederick and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the neighborhood of Chambersburg, by the way of Harrisburg, &c.

One of the party arriving from Hagerstown states that he left that place at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for Frederick, where he took the 1 o'clock train, and arrived here last evening at 6 o'clock.

He is one of the most respectable citizens of that section, and his statements are perfectly trustworthy.

He stated that the Confederate cavalry, 1,800 strong, under Gen. Jenkins, entered Hagerstown at an early hour on Monday morning, having crossed the Potomac at Williamsport without opposition.

They took possession of Hagerstown, there being no quiet possession of Hagerstown, there being no quiet possession of Hagerstown, there being no quiet possession of Hagerstown.

The stores were kept open, and Gen. Jenkins notified the citizens to inform him at once if their persons or property were molested by any of his troops.

None of the citizens were arrested; the most of the prominent Union men, however, had retired on Sunday night.

Quite a number of goods were bought by the Confederates, for which they paid either in Virginia or Confederate money.

There was no property destroyed in Hagerstown nor in the vicinity.

Neither the officers nor the men were very communicative to the citizens.

Quite a number of horses and mules were confiscated. The railroad was damaged somewhat, and the telegraph wires were cut and some of the poles taken down.

The larger body of the enemy did not tarry long, but passed on of the city in two divisions, toward Greenleaf and Chambersburg.

They occupied the first place in the place, but a short time, and the next day they had been driven by them to a place totally unoccupied.

It is said that some confederate stores and a few Government stores were burned by the small body of Union troops that retired from there toward Harrisburg.

Railroad towards Cumberland and New-Creek. The railroad track and railroad bridges are reported to be burnt and destroyed, but the real damage, of course, cannot yet be ascertained.

A body of the Confederates occupied Cumberland yesterday afternoon for a short time, and then joined the main force that was advancing upon New-Creek Station, distant about 21 miles west of Cumberland.

All the tracks, &c., were reported as being entirely destroyed between New-Creek and Cumberland.

Gen. Kelly, at last, arrived with all his forces at New-Creek, and had marched out on the road to meet the advancing Confederates.

A battle was imminent.

All the railroad stock had been removed from Cumberland before the present troubles commenced.

The passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (as we stated yesterday) now only runs to Monocacy Junction and Frederick.

The road between the Monocacy and the Ferry is only used by Government trains.

The passenger train that arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday evening from Frederick brought to wounded officers or soldiers, as was expected.

It is asserted that there were but few of the wounded at the Ferry, the most of them having been taken prisoners.

Major-Gen. Milroy left the Camden-street depot at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a special train for the Ferry.

It is stated that he desired to return to his men, and volunteered to act in any position that he might be deemed most serviceable.

He was called upon at the Evans House by many friends, but pressing business with Major-Gen. Schenck compelled him to decline seeing the majority of them.

The following members of his staff were with him: Major John O. Craven, Major J. Lowry Meigs, Capt. Fred. A. Palmer, Lieut. W. V. McCracken, and Lieut. Mark Pore.

Proclamation of Gov. Bradford.
Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the 15th inst., calling into the service of the United States all able-bodied males of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of thirty years, and threatening invasion by the insurgents in arms against the Union, has designated 100,000 men as the quota of Maryland for the special purpose of protecting the Union, it becomes us to respond, with the least possible delay, earnestly and effectually to the call thus made upon us.

The notice went of any efficient organization, the militia of the State makes it necessary to provide the required force either by volunteers or by draft.

The term of their service will be six months, and the State will be entitled under the provisions of the act to call upon the militia of the State for the purpose of completing the quota.

Whether we look to the purpose for which this force is required, to the success or efficiency of its operations, or to the probable success of the cause which it is called upon to support, every consideration connected with the subject demands that the call should be met by an offer of volunteers.

When our own territory is threatened by an enemy, it is never safe to leave the militia of the State to the mercy of the enemy, or to leave to others to provide for our defense.

While, therefore, measures will immediately be taken to provide by draft for the enrollment of volunteers, the force now called for is not promptly furnished by volunteers.

I would earnestly appeal to the patriotism and pride of every Marylander to respond to the call now made upon them, and to leave no necessity to raise a single company by my compulsory process.

The 10,000 men required of us will be organized into eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, and the quota of the State will be completed.

When a battalion or company, or a majority of their respective members, shall have taken the oath of allegiance, they will be designated as a battalion, company, or company, as the case may be.

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ing refused to enlist for fear of being held for the six months.

There are no Rebels now in the State except a thieving party operating along the border.

The stores were opened to-day, and the city assumed its usual appearance.

A number of citizens who fled during the stampede are now returning.

The city is filled with soldiers, and drunkenness is very prevalent.

A full company of Philadelphia Police, Capt. John Spear, arrived to-day, and encamped on the capital grounds.

Seventeen hundred of Gen. Milroy's troops, who were cut off from the main body at the battle of Winchester, arrived at Bedford, Pa., to-day.

They crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and worked their way safely through.

Gen. Milroy, who arrived here to-night, states that these 1,700 are part of the 2,000 he reported having lost at Winchester.

Capture of the Ship Crown Point by the Florida.
SHE is BURNED.

[Special Dispatch to The Merchants' Exchange and News-Room, No. 50 and 52 Pine-street.]

Quincy, Mass., Thursday, June 18, 1863.
The ship Crown Point, Capt. Giet, from New-York April 9, for San Francisco, was captured and burned by the privateer Florida, on the 13th of May, in lat. 7 S., long. 34.

The following is Capt. John N. Giet's statement of the capture of his ship by the Confederate steamer Florida, dated:

On Board CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORIDA, May 13, 1863.
Lat. 7 S., long. 34 W., 7 miles N. E. of Cape Cod.

Sailed from New-York in the good ship Crown Point, April 9, for San Francisco. She was 1,100 tons burden, and owned by Capt. and Family of Boston. Nothing of importance occurred on the voyage, until the 12th inst., when we were informed by the above date, when at 10 a. m., the report of "Shell Ho!" was given, on the starboard beam, at the same time there appeared the spars of a vessel steering directly for us.

The ship was seen to be a privateer, and we were ordered to stop. We were fired upon by the Florida, and we were forced to stop.

The hearing officer, Lieut. Stone, came on board with an armed crew, taking charge of the ship as a prize to the Confederate steamer Florida. Eight of my crew joined the steamer at once.

Myself and my privateer and the eight deserters went on board the steamer in the same boat, when Capt. Moffitt informed me that he must burn my ship, in accordance with strict orders from his Government, and could not accept of a ransom for the cargo was sent.

My chief mate remained on board the ship to which I had returned, and my family, until 5 p. m., and after taking on board the cargo, such as sugar, molasses, whiskey, &c., and a large amount of clothing and blankets—some of the cargo being of great value.

At 7 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 10 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 11 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 12 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 1 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 2 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 3 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 4 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 5 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

At 6 p. m. the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida, and the ship was set on fire, and the cargo was sent on board the Florida.

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REPORTS OF BRAGG'S INTENTIONS.
PREPARING TO INVADE KENTUCKY.

BUCKNER TO CO-OPERATE WITH HIM.
A Movement to Secure the Wheat Crops.

Union Farmers Giving Their Fields to Their Cattle.

Nothing of importance has transpired for the last twenty-four hours. On Friday our batteries slackened, and the enemy rarely replied. The Rebels are believed to be erecting an interior line of works, and falling back.

About 100 of the enemy are reported to be killed and wounded daily by our sharpshooters. Our wounded are well cared for in field hospitals. The health and morale of the army are good.

Chaplain Eaton, Superintendent of contrabands, is here making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place a large number of negroes who have collected here.

Gen. Osterhaus holds the Black river bridge without interruption.

Paymasters will commence paying the troops immediately. The prospects of the siege look brighter and brighter, and no fears are entertained for the result.

From Washington.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18, 1863.

U. S. TREASURER OF BOSTON.
T. P. Chandler of Boston has been appointed U. S. Treasurer in that city, vice Ezra Lincoln, deceased.

THE EXPENSE OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN TROUBLES.
Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota arrived to-day with vouchers, amounting to about \$300,000, covering the expense of the State in suppressing Indian hostilities. Congress appropriated \$250,000 for this purpose.

PROF. LONGFELLOW AND HIS SON.
Prof. Longfellow has been here several days watching over the sick bed of his brave son, who several months ago left home to enlist in a Western cavalry regiment, and who is now suffering from chills and fever contracted on the Kappahannock.

PARADE BY COLORED TROOPS.
Five hundred colored troops paraded the avenue to-day, from Georgetown to the Capitol and back, on their way to and from Bethel Church. Col. Wm. Birney, of whose brigade they are to form a part, was in command.

EXAMINATION OF SICK OFFICERS.
A Medical Board has been convened as a Medical Examining Board for different military posts to examine commissioned officers, applicants for sick leave, or who tender their resignations on account of disability.

The Board will state as regards all applicants, whether in their opinion such leave is necessary to save life or to prevent permanent disability. Also, whether enlisted men recommended for discharge should be returned for duty, discharged the service or attached to the invalid corps, under War Department orders, No. 105. The following Surgeons complete the Board:

Hilton Reed, R. C.—Surgeons A. P. Dairymple, A. H. Hus, A. U. Palmer.

Beaumont, S. C.—Surgeons R. B. Boutecou, A. Major; Surgeon, A. C. Benedict.

Wally Island, R. C.—Surgeons F. L. Dibble, C. M. Clark, G. P. Greely.

Seabrook Island—Surgeons Sol. Van Eiten, S. A. Oren, J. R. Evans.

THE TAX ON COAL PRODUCERS.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that producers of coal are entitled to exemption from taxation where the annual product shall not exceed the sum of \$500.

CLOTHING FOR FREEDMEN.
Col. Green of Heintzelman's staff, has returned from New-York, where he went to purchase clothing for the freedmen. The cloth purchased will be made up by the colored women at the freedmen's camp.

THE DIPLOMATIC DINNER.
The dinner at Secretary Seward's to-night, at which the few members of the diplomatic corps still in Washington were guests, was given in honor of the Minister from San Salvador, who was presented to the President yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON—INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF FORT MONROE.
An officer with Banks's army relates in a private letter an incident which occurred during a temporary truce at Fort Hudson on the 27th of May. He availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded to ride up to the Rebel works as close as he could, to get a good view of them; when he saw a regiment of the enemy throw down their arms, and heard them give three cheers, and exclaim, "We surrender."

The Rebel officers at once approached them, and with drawn swords and pistols overpowered and controlled them, and compelled them to take up their arms and resume their position.

The same officer, at a truce entered into the next day for the purpose of looking after the dead and wounded, while riding as near to the Rebel lines as he could get, was hailed by a Confederate officer within the works with the question, whether he did not think upon reflection that he was coming nearer than was exactly proper. Our officer replied in the negative, saying that he had men wounded and killed as near the enemy as he himself then was. A conversation then ensued, in which the Rebel officer spoke of Sherman's charge of the preceding day, and remarked that "inside they regarded it as the finest thing of the war." Our officer did not belong to Sherman's division.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IRON-CLADS AT THE WEST.
Chief Engineer J. W. King has been ordered to superintend the construction of all the iron-clad vessels building west of the Alleghenies.

The Albany Strike.
ALBANY, Thursday, June 18, 1863.
There has been no disturbance among the strikers to-day. A large number of them have returned to work.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.
CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.
OUR POSITION EQUAL TO 100,000 MEN.

The Enemy Preparing to Take up an Interior Line.

Our Prospects Growing Brighter Daily.

HEADQUARTERS, WALTON HILLS, Vicksburg, Saturday, June 13, 1863.
A ride along the lines developed a change in the position of the enemy. Their batteries are silent on all sides, and there are only a few of their riflemen firing.

Our bombardment is kept up with continuous vigor. We have more guns in position.

Deserters coming into our lines to-day report that the men and line officers are discontented, and are only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be honorably surrendered in a few days.

Gen. Blair's reconnaissance between the Yazoo and Big Black revealed no signs of the enemy within 30 miles.

Every useful thing has been destroyed for fifty miles around.

Breckinridge is said to be at Jackson. Our position is equal to 100,000 men.

LATER.
HEADQUARTERS WALTON HILLS, June 14, 1863.

Nothing of importance has transpired for the last twenty-four hours. On Friday our batteries slackened, and the enemy rarely replied. The Rebels are believed to be erecting an interior line of works, and falling back.

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